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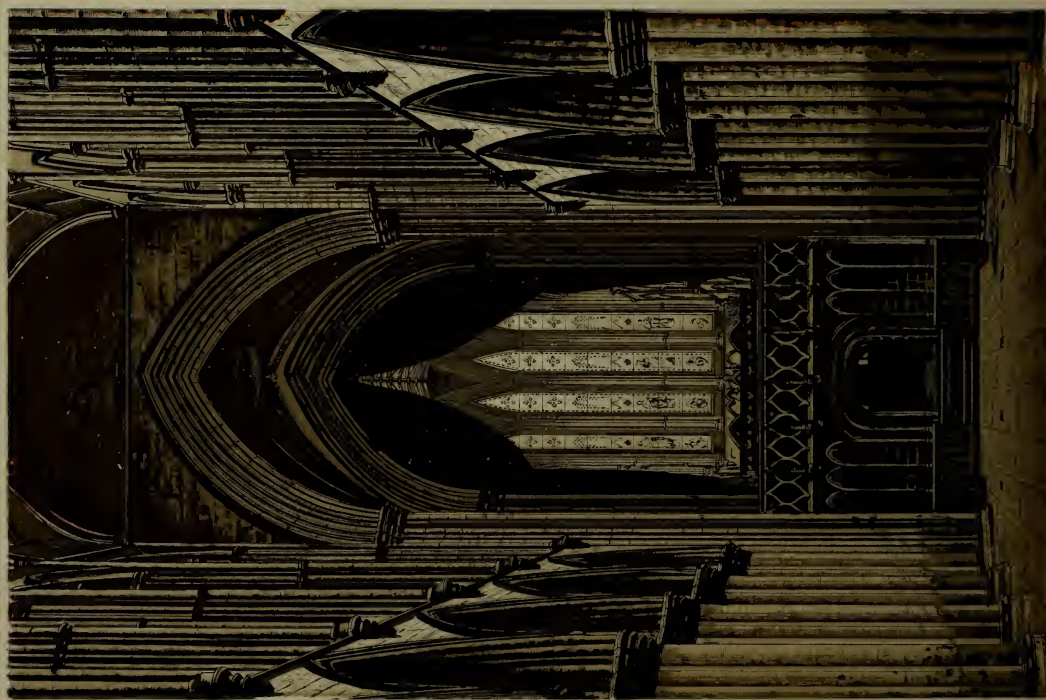




CATHEDRAL.



THE CATHEDRAL - CHOIR.



THE CATHEDRAL - NAVE.



THE CATHEDRAL - CRYPT.



THE NECROPOLIS.



THE WEST - END PARK.



THE UNIVERSITY.



FOUNTAIN IN THE WEST- END PARK.



JAMAICA STREET.



THE TRINGATE.



THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.



GEORGE SQUARE



D. MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.



MARBLE STAIRCASE, MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.



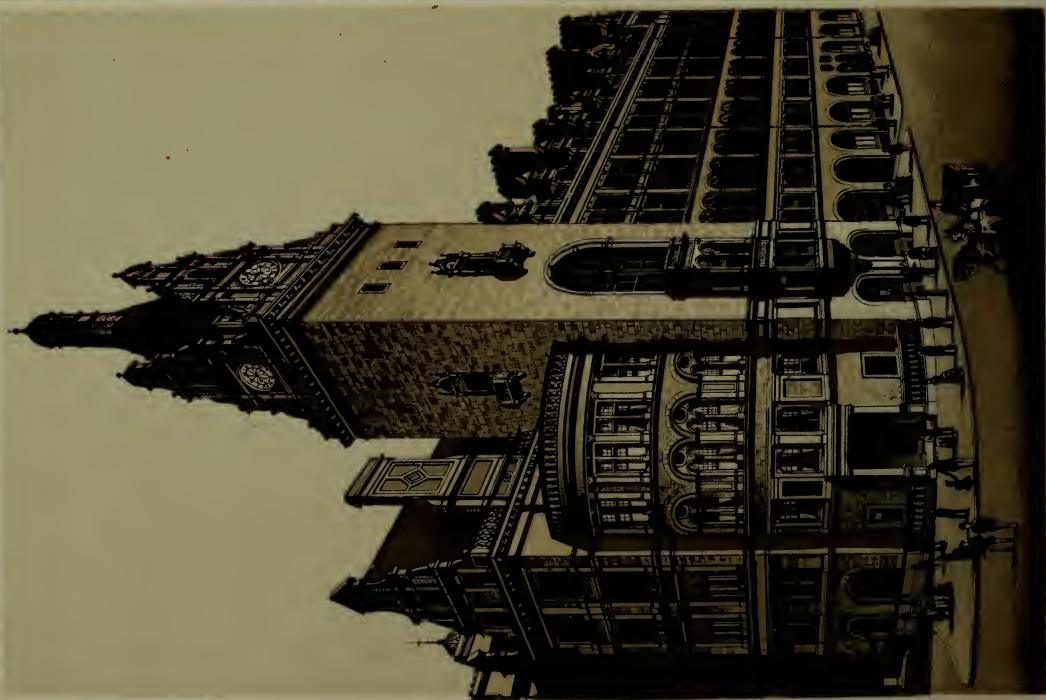
STOCK EXCHANGE AND BUCHANAN STREET.



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SHIPPING ON THE CLYDE.

Date due



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The cabinet album views of
Glasgow

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HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE CABINET ALBUM VIEWS OF GLASGOW.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF GLASGOW.

The early history of Glasgow is principally ecclesiastical. The origin of the city is generally admitted to be connected with the foundation of the Cathedral by St. Mungo or Kentigern, about A. D. 560, but until the twelfth century little is known of its history. In 1115 the Cathedral, which in its original state was a rude edifice, was refounded by David, prince of Cumberland, and in 1176 it was rebuilt or enlarged to its present imposing appearance by Bishop Joceline. In 1176 the town received a charter from William I. to hold a weekly market; in 1180 it was made a royal burgh; in 1190 a royal charter was granted to hold an annual fair; and in 1268 the town was governed by a provost and bailies, this being the first date at which such functionaries are mentioned in its records. In 1300 it was a small place, its bridges being constructed of timber, and most of the houses thatched. In this year a famous encounter took place between the Scots under Sir William Wallace and the English commanded by Percy. The High Street of Glasgow was the scene of the action, which ended in the defeat of the English and the death of Percy, tradition says by the hand of Wallace. The foundation of the University in 1450 was an important event in the history of Glasgow, in whose annals that institution has since held a conspicuous place. Up to 1550 it continued a small burgh town of limited extent and having an insignificant population, entirely dependant on its bishops,

who were lords of the regality. In 1566 Queen Mary visited Darnley when lying ill at Limerfield, a little south of the present Barony Church, and in 1568 she was finally defeated at Langside, a village adjoining the present South Side Park. It was after this battle that she fled to the Borders, and took refuge in England. After the Reformation a number of curious local regulations occur. In 1582, the booth doors of traffickers were ordered to be "steiked" or closed on Wednesdays and Fridays during the hour of preaching, under a penalty of twenty pounds Scots. The fleshers were censured for killing flesh in the time of the week-day sermon. This inquisitorial conduct was carried into private life, for it was ordered that no *gatherings* or banquets were to take place at baptisms or marriages; the dinner or supper was to cost only 1s 6d Scots, or three half pence Sterling, and married persons were to find caution to that effect.

Since the time of Charles I. Glasgow has been a stronghold of Presbyterianism. The famous Assembly of 1638, which voted the abolition of Episcopacy, was held in the Cathedral. Cromwell entered Glasgow on the 11th October 1650, and selected for his residence a house on the east side of the Saltmarket, holding his levees in a room which in recent times was used for the sale of old furniture. It is described as being then "though not so big or rich as Edinburgh, a much sweeter place, the completest town we have yet seen here, and one of their choicest Universities". On the following Sunday, accompanied by his principal officers, he attended service in the Cathedral; but his stay was very short, for he had to leave for Edinburgh to prosecute the siege of the Castle there. Again, in April of the following year, he visited Glasgow, and remained with the army ten days, being present, as on the former occasion, at service in the Cathedral. After the Restoration, the city was a kind of head quarters of the Covenanters, who viewed it as their metropolis. The Revolution of 1688 was hailed by the inhabitants, and during the enterprises of 1715 and 1745, they were noted for their attachment to the house of Hanover.

The present state of Glasgow is best understood by a comparison with some of the features of its past condition. For more than a century after the Reformation, the people were very poor, and their house accommodation indifferent. Even in 1740 the houses of the higher classes of the citizens contained only one public or dining room; shopkeepers locked their premises during breakfast and dinner hours; business was transacted in public houses, over a mixture of whisky and small beer, called *pap-in*; and the magistrates employed a set of functionaries designated *compurgators* to perambulate the streets during divine service, and apprehend all persons strolling about. Until 1776, there were no foot pavements; in 1785, the public markets and a few shops were the only places where the inhabitants could be supplied with necessities; the first common sewer was made in 1790; the first steam engine for spinning cotton was constructed in 1792; and until 1813 there was no pawnbroker. Prior to 1804 the city was scantily supplied with water from wells. Until 1800, the citizens themselves performed the duties of watching and warding the streets.

A characteristic feature of the old mercantile aristocracy of Glasgow must not be omitted. They were chiefly younger sons of the neighbouring gentry, and when the Virginia and other trades were prospering in their hands, they comported themselves as men of wealth and family descent. It is said that they wore fine scarlet cloaks deeply trimmed with gold or silver lace, cocked hats, under-clothes of velvet, and silver buckles at the knee and instep. They walked consequentially, cane in hand, on a particular side of the Trongate, and were mightily

offended if any inferior persons presumed even to address, far less to jostle, them. They considered it a mark of great condescension to acknowledge a shopkeeper or retailer passing along the street, and if any one of that class was seen walking a short distance with them, he was thought to be in a fair way of rising in the social scale.

At an early period, the importation of salt from France, and the trade of fishing and curing salmon and herrings for the French market was the principal traffic, until 1638, when the first weaving factory was projected. In 1718, the first ship built on the Clyde for the Glasgow merchants crossed the Atlantic, and an extensive tobacco trade with Virginia and Maryland soon commenced. The American war put a stop temporarily to this traffic, but the effect was only to divert the enterprise of the inhabitants into other channels. From this time greater attention began to be given to the manufacture of cotton goods, and, more recently, to coal and iron, shipbuilding, the manufacture of engines and chemicals, until now Glasgow has become the second city in the United Kingdom.

It would be out of place in a sketch of Glasgow to omit a special reference to the Clyde, a river of the utmost importance, not only to the city but to the west of Scotland. Before 1800, a few fishermen located on the river side, and their houses were known as the Fisherrow. In the beginning of the 16th century the Clyde was so shallow for about thirteen miles below Glasgow, as to be scarcely navigable for small craft; even in 1755 it was reported by Mr. Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, that the river at the ford, two miles below Glasgow, was only one foot three inches deep at low water, and not four feet at high water. Such is now the state of the Broomielaw that the depth of water is 29 feet, and the length of quay wall in the harbour exceeds six miles, affording accommodation for vessels of the largest class, tonnage outward and inward being 3,496,848 tons, and the revenue 356,202 pounds sterling.

THE CATHEDRAL

occupies a picturesque situation on the banks of the Molendinar Burn, and is surrounded by its venerable churchyard. It dates from the 6th Century, but it was not until the 12th that it assumed its present noble proportions, through the exertions of Bishop Joceline. It is in good preservation, thanks to the judicious ingenuity of the Provost at the time of the Reformation, who, when the populace wished to pull down the grand fabric, declared he was as zealous for its destruction as any one, but thought it would be advisable first to build a new one. Later, in 1579, it was saved from destruction by the Incorporated Trades. The Magistrates had at that time been induced by the preachers of the day to demolish the Cathedral, and were about to commence their sacrilegious work, but the craftsmen ran to arms, took possession of the edifice, and threatened with instant death the first individual who should offer to injure a stone. Between 1859 and 1864 the windows have been filled with stained glass from Munich, principally by the munificence of private individuals.

The Cathedral is a magnificent edifice of old Saxon architecture, in length from east to west 319 feet, in width 63 feet; — height of the nave 90 feet, of the choir 85 feet. The interior contains 147 pillars, and there are 159 windows of various dimensions, many of them of

exquisite workmanship. A splendid tower surmounted by a spire 225 feet in height rises from the centre. The roof is covered with lead, the pious work of Archbishop Spottiswood in the 17th century. The grand entrance is from the west, by a door of great richness and beauty.

THE CATHEDRAL—CHOIR.

The choir is entered from the nave through the organ gallery, a beautiful specimen of carving and sculpture. Behind the choir, which is now used for public worship, and is known as the High Church, are the Lady Chapel, one of the most exquisite portions of the Cathedral, and the Chapter House, in which the bishops held their ecclesiastical courts. The Dripping Aisle, so called from the perpetual dropping of water from the roof, without any apparent source, is the lower part of the unfinished transept, long used as a place of burying for the parochial ministers of the city.

THE CATHEDRAL—NAVE.

The nave is characterized by a grand simplicity, and is separated from the aisles by two rows of massive clustered pillars.

THE CATHEDRAL—CRYPT

The Crypt, under the choir, is of most original architecture. The piers from which the vaulting springs are so arranged that vistas are obtained from every part to the shrine in the centre, and the result is one of the most complicated and beautiful specimens of vaulting in the world. It was at one time used as a place of worship, and as such is noticed in Sir Walter Scott's novel of Rob Roy, but has been again restored to its ancient purpose as a place of sepulture.

THE NECROPOLIS

is separated from the Cathedral by the Molendinar Burn. It is an imitation of Père-la-Chaise cemetery in Paris, and is unrivalled for picturesque effect. Its principal entrance is by an elegant bridge, not inappropriately called the Bridge of Sighs. It contains numerous monuments to the illustrious dead, the most striking being that in honour of John Knox. From the summit of the Necropolis is obtained a striking view of the city.

WEST-END PARK.

The Park consists of the lands of Woodlands, and Kelvin Grove, famous in song, which were purchased by the Corporation at a cost of nearly £100,000, and beautifully laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton. Crescents of splendid mansions have been built on the terraces overlooking the Park.

THE UNIVERSITY,

a noble structure in the early English style of architecture, is situated on the summit of Gilmorehill, on the north bank of the Kelvin. The present edifice was erected in 1870 by Gilbert Scott, architect, instead of the venerable buildings in High Street, which were taken down to make room for railway extension. Its position, overlooking the West-end Park, and retired from the bustle of the city, is suggestive of thoughtful quiet, and the beautiful architecture is well fitted to elevate the taste of the students.

The University was founded by bishop Turnbull in the year 1450, and has sent forth from its walls many men eminent in the annals of Scotland.

THE FOUNTAIN IN WEST-END PARK

is a very elegant erection, consisting of a lower basin of granite 60 feet in diameter, with a handsome superstructure, variegated with coloured marble, surmounted by a bronze figure of "The Lady of the Lake". It was intended to commemorate the introduction of the water of Loch Katrine into the city, and the services of the provost at the time in connection with that important event.

JAMAICA-STREET.

An important business thoroughfare leading to Broomielaw Bridge.

TRONGATE

is one of the most interesting streets in Glasgow in a historical point of view. Its name is derived from the Tron or public weigh-house having been situated there. The Tolbooth, or ancient Jail, in front of which criminals were formerly executed, stood at the corner of High Street and Trongate, and figures in the novel of "Rob Roy" as the scene of the midnight meeting of Francis Osbaldistone with Rob Roy, and of the interview between Bailie Nicol Jarvie and the Highland chieftain.

The Tolbooth or Cross Steeple, with its fine chime of bells, is a prominent feature of the Trongate, and serves as a contrast to the piles of modern warehouses which line both sides of the street. On the south side of the street is the Tron steeple, erected in 1637, projecting across the pavement. Behind is the Tron Church, the pulpit of which was filled for some years by Dr. Chalmers.

An equestrian statue of William III. stands on the pavement in front of the Tontine Buildings, which were erected towards the end of the last century, to serve as Town Hall, Exchange, and Hotel. The Trongate is remarkable as the birth-place of Sir John Moore.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE

is a lasting monument of the wealth and enterprise of the citizens of Glasgow. Its site is what was, in the middle of last century, called the Cow Loan; the ground west of it was covered with grass and whins; and children used to go to the Cow Loan, then in the country, to drink milk. The architecture of the Exchange is in the Florid Corinthian style, and the building cost L. 60,000. The principal apartment is the News Room, with a richly decorated roof, supported by two rows of fluted Corinthian columns. A bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington stands in front of the Exchange.

GEORGE SQUARE AND MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

George Square is the handsomest square in the city, and forms a pleasant promenade. It is adorned by numerous statues, of which the central one is that of Sir Walter Scott, on a Doric column about eighty feet in height. In a line east and west from this monument stand, in open spaces, equestrian statues of Queen Victoria and the late Prince Consort. The others are in honour of Robert Burns, David Livingstone, Sir John Moore, Lord Clyde, James Watt, Sir Robert Peel, Thomas Campbell, Dr. Graham, Master of the Mint, and James Oswald M. P. The Square is surrounded by the principal hotels of the city, banks, and large warehouses, conspicuous among which for their massive and ornamental style are the Bank of Scotland and Merchants' House. The Post Office, in rich Italian, is also situated in George Square, to the right of the view, and the Municipal Buildings, in the Renaissance style, from the designs of Mr. William Young, architect, London, are one of the chief architectural ornaments of the City. The pediment in the central front in George Square is designed with emblematic groups in relief representing Britain and the arts and sciences, and the grand tower rises to a height of 190 feet. The buildings, including the internal furnishings and decorations, cost £ 800,000.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS—MARBLE STAIRCASE.

The Visitor is impressed with the profusion of wealth expended on the interior of the Municipal Buildings, and is specially struck with the Marble Staircase. With the exception of the ceilings, every part of the staircase, floor, steps, balustrade, walls, — is of Marble. The View from the first landing is magnificent. Tier on tier of pillars, arches, and cornices, the whole height of the stair, three lofty stories, in various coloured marbles, — purple Brescia, veined Carrara, and red transparent alabaster, — combine to give to the staircase an air of palatial grandeur.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND BUCHANAN STREET.

The Stock Exchange erected in 1875—7 at the south corner of St. George's Place and Buchanan Street at a cost of about L. 45,000 from designs by John Burnet, Architect, is a massive building in ornate Gothic, with a tower 112 feet high.

The Western Club, next to the Exchange, is a handsome edifice, in the Italian palatial style, and the interior is sumptuously fitted up.

ARGYLE STREET.

Argyle Street, of which Trongate forms a part, with its continuations of Gallowgate on the east and Main Street on the west, extends three miles, and at all hours of the day is a crowded and bustling thoroughfare, indicative of the extent of business centred in the Metropolis of the West.

ST. ENOCH'S HOTEL AND STATION.

The two make one handsome building, and form the Glasgow terminus of the Glasgow and South Western Railway. — The Station is one of the finest in the Country.

CENTRAL STATION AND HOTEL.

This station is the principal terminus of the Caledonian Railway. It has recently been erected at a cost of about £ 1,500,000 including the approach lines, and covers an area of about six acres. The roof is in one span of 220 feet from wall to wall, and covers eight spacious platforms. The Hotel which forms part of the same building and is most prominent in the view, is luxuriously furnished and has very large accommodation.

GREAT WESTERN ROAD.

This is the principal approach to the city from the west, and is a fine broad thoroughfare, on either side of which are terraces of handsome houses, separated from the road by strips of Garden. On the northern side of the road are the Botanic Gardens with extensive greenhouses.

WESTERN INFIRMARY.

This fine hospital, in the immediate neighbourhood of the University, was opened in 1874. It is arranged on the block and pavilion system and occupies a site of thirteen acres. The cost of the building was about £ 125,000.

BROOMIELAW BRIDGE

spans the Clyde at the foot of Jamaica Street. It is built of Aberdeen granite, and is 560 feet long and 60 feet broad. The view from it of the Broomielaw or harbour of Glasgow, crowded with craft of every kind, is of the most animated description. Not yet a century ago, the water at this point was so shallow that it could be waded, and now the river has been deepened so that the largest ships find harbourage.

The increasing prosperity of Glasgow has been owing in great measure to its situation on the banks of the Clyde, but while that cannot be gainsaid, it is equally true that Glasgow has made the Clyde what it is.

The harbour, which consists almost entirely of quays faced by the river walls, amply provided with sheds, cranes, and other appliances, is about three miles in length, and comprises

an area of 154 acres of water space; while besides the harbour accommodation there are several extensive docks and three graving docks capable of accommodating the largest vessels afloat. The harbour revenue, which, in 1781, was L. 1721, is now over L. 356,000. The ship-building yards are very extensive, and vessels are launched from them of every size, from the tiny skiff up to the largest sea-going steamers and iron plated war ships.

THE BROOMIELAW — PREPARING TO START.

The Broomielaw is one of the chief features of Glasgow. Especially in the summer months, the crowds of people departing for and arriving from the Coast towns make this part of the river a busy and animated scene.

SHIPPING ON THE CLYDE.

This view is intended to convey some idea of the extensive shipping industry of Glasgow, whose craft now have commerce with all parts of the world. On the left are seen some of the famed Shipbuilding Yards of the Clyde.
